



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING FOR PURPOSES OF MILITARY DEFENSE ¹

E. N. JOHNSTON

Major Corps of Engineers U. S. Army

THE continent of Australia lies between longitude 113 degrees 9 minutes east and 153 degrees 39 minutes east, and between the parallels of latitude 10 degrees 41 minutes south and 39 degrees 8 minutes south. The area of the commonwealth, including the island of Tasmania, is 2,974,581 square miles; this area is about 420 square miles larger than the area of the United States. About two-fifths of the continent is within the tropical zone and the remaining three-fifths within the temperate zone. The density of its population ($1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per square mile) is very much less than that of the United States (29.3 persons per square mile). The population is about four and one-half millions. Because of the climatic conditions in the interior of the continent, a very large proportion of this population is to be found adjacent to the eastern, southern and western shores. About one-third of the total population is to be found in the state capitals, in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

In a speech delivered by the Minister of Defense in 1911, he stated :

Australians are a peaceful business people who do not want war ; but can we get others to think the same? There are nations not decadent who have defeated some of the so-called great powers of the world. History teaches that every country that becomes a conqueror grows land-hungry and ambitious, and so Australia must prepare. Having decided this, we must have the best system of defense, the best training it is possible to get. . . . As regards the cost of the scheme, this system of national insurance is but a mere bagatelle compared with the loss that would be caused by an aggressive cruiser coming to these shores. And further, the horrors of war cannot be counted in

¹ This paper was written in January, 1915, and read by title at the meeting of the Academy of Political Science on May 18, 1916.

pounds, shillings and pence. If we are going to have a defense scheme worth having, we must have the best, and be prepared to pay for it. . . . Organization in business, or in any other sphere of human activity, is the secret of success. In this defense scheme we have a means of organizing the nation.

In view of recent events, the following remarks made by the Quartermaster-General of the Australian forces in 1911 seem singularly prophetic :

At present there are no clouds on the country's horizon, but, on the other hand, there are many, and not fools either, who do believe war likely. Whether war is likely or not is not the question, however ; it is whether war is possible, and what war, and what might be the result to Australia. . . . Nations apparently fight very often for but small excuses, but there are underlying reasons always that are not so apparent. The desire of larger territory, of increased trade, . . . even the barefaced desires of the strong to impose his will upon the weak ; these and many others decide the rulers of a nation to undertake a war. The superficial cause, after the secret decision is taken, may be so trivial a matter as the arrest of a fellow-citizen in the threatened country, an extravagant and impossible demand for a humiliating indemnity, the consequent refusal, and an act of war. . . . That is why we want an army. We do not want war, and keeping an army fit for defense is the best preventive.

The Defense Act 1903-12.

The Australian system is governed according to the provisions of laws enacted by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1903, 1904, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, these laws being known as "Defense Acts." Prior to 1910 the Acts prescribed compulsory training only for those less than twenty years of age. In that year Lord Kitchener visited Australia to investigate the system of defense, and advised that the universal training should be extended to the twenty-sixth year. The Parliament afterwards adopted this suggestion.

The Defense force is both naval and military and is divided into two branches, called the Permanent Forces and the Citizen Forces. Members of the former serve continuously for a stated term. The permanent forces are limited to staff corps, army

service, medical, veterinary, and ordnance corps, garrison, artillery, fortress engineers, and submarine mining engineers.

The citizen forces are active forces and reserve forces. The former include militia forces, volunteer forces, those undergoing compulsory training, and officers on the unattached list.

The reserve forces include those on the reserve of officers' list, members of rifle clubs, and those male inhabitants of Australia between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, who are British subjects, residents in Australia for six months, and not included in the active forces.

The Governor-General of the Commonwealth was empowered to constitute a Council of Defense and a Board of Administration called the Military Board. He is also empowered to call out of the citizen forces for active service in time of war, *but the members of the forces are not liable to serve beyond the limits of the commonwealth unless they voluntarily agree to do so.*

In time of war, all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty are liable for service in the citizen forces, and the Governor-General, by proclamation, can call upon such persons to enlist and serve. Exemptions from this liability for service include persons physically unfit, members and officers of the Parliaments, judges of courts, etc., ministers of religion, persons employed in the police or prison services, in lighthouses, etc. The following are exempt from duties of a combatant nature: Persons employed as doctors or nurses in public hospitals, those not substantially of European origin or descent, and those whose religious beliefs do not allow them to bear arms.

Numbers to be trained.

In 1911 there were in Australia about 188,000 males between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, and 295,000 between eighteen and twenty-five years, the ages first mentioned corresponding to those of the senior cadets, and the ages last mentioned corresponding to those of the citizen soldiers. Deducting from the numbers available those probably physically unfit and those living in districts too thinly populated¹ to admit of efficient

¹The training is at first to be limited to centers having a population of at least two thousand.

training without excessive expenditure, it was estimated that there will be in training when the scheme is in full operation 100,000 senior cadets; 112,000 citizen soldiers.

If the system of training in the United States was organized on the same basis, there would be constantly in training between four and five million young men.

The system of universal training became effective on January 1, 1911. Under this system the number in training increases each year until the system is in full operation. The previously existing twenty-four infantry battalions will become ninety-three, the eighteen light horse regiments twenty-eight, and the eighteen field batteries fifty-six.

Universal Obligation.

All male inhabitants of Australia, except as hereinafter mentioned, who have resided therein for six months, and who are British subjects, are liable to training as follows: from 12 to 14 years of age, in the junior cadets; from 14 to 18 years of age, in the senior cadets; from 18 to 26 years of age, in the citizen forces.

Exemption from training is given to members of the permanent naval and military forces, to those found physically unfit, and to school teachers who have qualified as instructors or officers of the junior or senior cadets, and, so far as concerns combatant duties, to those not substantially of European origin or descent. Those forbidden by their religion to bear arms are exempt from duty of a combatant nature, and are assigned to services of a non-combatant nature. Students at a theological college may be exempted from training. Any man living five miles or more from the nearest training place may be also exempted if attendance would create hardship.

No person is permitted to serve in the defense forces who has been convicted of any disgraceful or infamous crime, or who is of notoriously bad character.

Those liable for service are required to register themselves, or be registered by a parent or guardian, during the months of January and February of the year in which they will reach the age of fourteen. Parents or guardians are responsible for

the registration of those under age. Registration papers may be obtained at post offices, and, when filled in, forwarded to the area officer or to the postmaster. The penalty for wilfully failing to comply with the regulations with respect to registration is a fine not exceeding ten pounds. Anyone who without lawful excuse evades the personal service required, is liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

The law states that "No employer shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any employee who is serving or liable to serve in the cadets or citizen forces, and no parent or guardian shall prevent any son or ward who is so serving or liable to serve, from rendering the personal service required of him . . . and no employer shall in any way penalize or prejudice in his employment . . . any employee for rendering or being liable to render such personal service, . . . either by reducing his wages or dismissing him from his employment or in any other manner; provided that this section shall not be construed to require an employer to pay an employee for any time when he is absent from employment for the purpose of training. Penalty: one hundred pounds." The law further places upon the employer the burden of proving that any employee dismissed or penalized was not so treated because of rendering or being liable to render military service.

Organization.

The Australian military forces are organized on a territorial basis, each area into which the country is divided furnishing a definite proportion of fighting units. The portion of Australia in which the military system has been put into effect is divided into six military districts, and these are subdivided into brigade areas. Each brigade area includes four battalion areas. The battalion areas are also each divided into two or three training areas.

The number of battalion areas is ninety-three. Each furnishes for training in the infantry battalion about 922 adults, from 18 to 25 years of age, and about 75 for the engineers, army service corps, and army medical corps; that is, a total of about

one thousand. In some cases the battalion area also furnishes light horse units and fortress troops.

In every training area there will probably be an average of 250 to 500 trained soldiers; 70 to 120 recruits for citizen forces and 300 to 500 senior cadets.

Considerable importance is given to the territorial basis of organization. In addition to designating the units by the name of the arm and serial number, as in the United States army, each unit is given also a name pertaining to the locality of the area in which the unit is raised, thus, 31st Light Horse—Riverina Regiment; 25th Infantry—Sydney Battalion; 13th A. S. C. (Army Service Corps)—South Melbourne Company.

Each divisional area (to be subsequently formed) will furnish three brigades of infantry, three field artillery brigades, and three other divisions of troops, as well as three portions of light horse brigades. Each brigade area supplies four battalions of infantry, four battalions of senior cadets, certain divisional troops and reserves. Each battalion area supplies one battalion of infantry, one battalion of senior cadets, reserves, and a proportion of other units.

In the assignment of recruits, an effort is made to distribute them to such organizations as will profit most by the special business training which the men may have received. Each commanding officer is accordingly authorized in asking for recruits to specify the proportion of men of special trades or occupations desired, and the number required who should be able to ride. Preference is given to those with suitable horses at their disposal who are willing to serve with light horse organizations, and commanding officers of other branches are expected to assist those who desire to transfer to the light horse. Those whose religious beliefs forbid the bearing of arms are assigned to the army medical corps, or to the infantry for training as stretcher-bearers. In assignment to arms of the service, the wishes of recruits are complied with as far as possible. It is explained to recruits that those allotted to the artillery and engineers, are required to train twenty-five days per annum, instead of eighteen, and that only picked men can be allotted to such arms.

Training Areas and Area Officers.

Each subdivision of a battalion area, called a training area, is in charge of an officer not above the rank of captain, detached from his unit, and called an area officer. It is intended that eventually all of these area officers will be graduates of the Australian Royal Military College.

The duties of an area officer include the following :

- (a) Supervision of the registration, organization, training of the senior cadets.
- (b) Inspection of junior cadet training in the schools.
- (c) Administration of troops provided by his area, including equipment, clothing, pay.
- (d) Supervision of training of all recruits within his area.
- (e) Duty with troops ; such as adjutant of some military unit organized in the vicinity.
- (f) Duties at schools of instruction and camps of continuous training.
- (g) Supervision of the subordinate members of the instructional staff attached to his area.
- (h) The obtaining of a thorough knowledge of the population, industries, etc., of his area.

CITIZEN FORCES

Duration of Training

The trainees of the citizen forces (those between 18 and 26 years of age) are required to train each year for the equivalent of sixteen whole-day drills, of which not less than eight shall be in camps of continuous training. Although this is the general rule, those allotted to the naval forces, and to the artillery and engineers of the military forces, are required to train twenty-five whole days annually, or their equivalent, of which not less than seventeen shall be in camps of continuous training.

For these forces the lengths of the various drills are : Whole-day drills—not less than six hours ; half-day drill—not less than three hours ; night drill—not less than one and one-half hours ; whole-day drills in camps include the whole of the twenty-four hours.

Extra-Territorial Units

This term is applied to units organized and trained at universities and other educational institutions. They do not form part of the organization for war, but the members thereof on leaving the institution, or in time of war, are allotted to units of the areas in which they reside.

Efficiency

At the end of the year's training, each trainee is classed as "efficient" or "non-efficient." Those classed as "non-efficient," either for failure to attend during the prescribed period, or because of not having attained a sufficient standard, are required to attend an equivalent additional training for each year in which they are classed as "non-efficient." No member is classed as "efficient" unless he has attended the statutory exercises required or such other equivalents as are prescribed.

In order to assist those desiring to prepare for promotion as well as to give an opportunity to those absent to make up for the absence, "voluntary parades" are frequently held. If a member attends two voluntary parades of equal duration to that which he may have missed, he will prevent himself from being classed, because of that absence, as "non-efficient." After the trainee reaches the age of twenty-six years, he ordinarily passes into the reserve and is excused from regular training. However, those who have been classed as "non-efficient" are required to spend in training as many additional years as there are "non-efficient" records against them. Certain exceptions from the rules above referred to are made in the case of absence on account of sickness or for other good and sufficient cause.

In addition to the penalties prescribed for being classed as "non-efficient," the trainee who fails to render the services required by the law is liable to a fine of from five pounds to one hundred pounds, and, in addition, to confinement in custody of a prescribed authority for the time which would be taken up in rendering the services required. During such confinement the trainee is subject to training and discipline. The periods of confinement are regulated so as not to interfere with the

regular occupation of the trainee. An additional penalty for evading military service, is that a person who so evades is ineligible for employment of any kind in the public service of the commonwealth.

Medical Examinations.

Those liable for training in the citizen forces are examined physically before commencing this training. In addition to the usual physical tests, examination is made of racial characteristics, with a view to assuring that the examinee is substantially of European origin or descent, those of other origin not being eligible for service. It is understood that this requirement is especially designed to eliminate from training those of Asiatic or African origin.

Transfers.

Trainees removing from one area to another are transferred to another unit, preferably of the arm in which the trainee has been trained. Upon transfer, the trainee retains the rank held in the organization from which transferred and is a supernumerary in his new organization. However, if he is transferred to another arm of the service, he must qualify for his rank within a year or revert to the ranks.

Appointment and Promotion of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

Promotions are made from those who have served in the ranks of the citizen forces. All appointments and promotions are made as a result of competitive examinations open to those of the next lower grade. Competitive examinations are held annually towards the end of the military year, and to assist candidates in preparing for examination, the necessary books are furnished free of charge. The examination for promotion to the grade of non-commissioned officer, warrant officer, lieutenant or captain, is entirely practical, and, as far as possible, oral. For promotion to the rank of major and higher, two-thirds of the marks at least are allotted to practical tests in such work as would have to be performed in time of war. It is recognized

that, having their other professions to attend to, but few of the trainees can become proficient in all details of army administration except as concerns their own units, and the principal efforts are directed towards increasing their proficiency in the actual leading of troops and command in the field. For purposes of promotion, the lieutenants and captains are each arranged in two grades according to length of service. Only lieutenants having at least two and one-half years commissioned service are eligible to take the examination for promotion to the grade of captain; and for a captain to take the examination for promotion to the grade of major, it is necessary that he should have served one and one-half years as a captain.

As a rule, promotion is given to those serving within the unit in which the vacancy occurs. For this purpose the following units are recognized:

A regiment of light horse; a brigade of field artillery and its ammunition column; a battery of heavy artillery and its ammunition column; The garrison artillery of a fortress or defended port; each branch of the engineers in any military district; a battalion of infantry; the army service corps in any military district; the Australian intelligence corps in any military district; the army medical corps in any military district; each departmental corps in any military district.

The maximum term during which officers are permitted to serve in each rank is as follows: Lieutenants, five years; Captains, four years; Majors, three years; Lieutenant, three years.

Officers who complete the maximum term without promotion are transferred to the unattached list with their existing rank, but with a step of rank if qualified for promotion. Officers on this unattached list may be assigned to reserve units or to instruction of senior cadets, and are required to attend annual periods of continuous training, schools of instruction, staff tours, etc.

This feature of the system is a valuable one and results in the partial education as officers of a considerable number of young men.

Pay and Allowances

For each of the sixteen whole days training required per annum, the officers receive pay at rates of from 15 shillings (\$3.60) per day for a lieutenant, two pounds 5 shillings (\$10.80) for a colonel or brigadier. The men of other ranks receive pay at the rate of from 3 shillings (72 cents) per day for recruits, to 12 shillings (\$2.88) per day for brigade sergeant major, etc.

For married men additional payments are made for the period spent in camp as follows:

	<i>8 day camp</i>	<i>17 day camp</i>
(a) For wife living at home.	10s.	20s.
(b) For each child living at home	5s.	10s.

Certain specialists of the field artillery and garrison artillery are paid an additional one pound per annum.

Clothing.

Articles of uniform and equipment are issued free of cost to members of the forces, including officers and others. The articles so issued include the following: bag, kit, universal; boots; breeches; cap; greatcoat (mounted or dismounted pattern); hat, with band, numeral, and strap; leggings (for mounted service); puttees, (for dismounted service only); military woolen shirt.

Officers are supplied with: aiguillettes; boots, pairs; breeches, cord; cap, forage; cap, field service; great-coat; hat, with band, numeral and straps; jacket; leggings, pairs; puttees, pairs; sash, with web belt; shirt, military, woolen; trousers.

Officers and noncommissioned officers are authorized to supply themselves privately with the authorized clothing, and reimbursement of the cost, within prescribed limits, is authorized.

Discipline.

An attempt is made to enforce discipline with as little punishment as possible and to induce in all ranks a feeling of patriotic devotion to duty.

It is a military offense for any member of the citizen forces

while on duty to use blasphemous language, to speak or act indecently, or to engage in immoral conversation, and for this purpose they are considered as always on duty when in uniform. No intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold or supplied at any place during such time as training is proceeding. No cigarettes or materials for making them are allowed to be sold in any camp, and no member of the citizen forces is permitted to have such articles in his possession when on duty.

Competitions.

In order to foster a healthy spirit of emulation, annual military competitions are held. These competitions are between teams representing the various organizations. The teams are composed of one officer and from eighteen to forty-three men of other ranks. The teams compete in all branches of military training. Badges and medals are given as prizes.

UNITS MAINTAINED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

Six light horse brigades, including 23 regiments of light horse (each of three squadrons) : Total, 503 officers, 8,637 other ranks. In addition to the light horse regiments there were assigned to these light horse brigades : four batteries of field artillery ; six companies engineers (signal troops) ; six companies army service corps ; six light horse field ambulances.

Five field artillery brigades, including 22 batteries : Total, 125 officers, 2,589 other ranks.

Thirteen companies garrison artillery : Total, 62 officers, 1,063 other ranks.

Engineers : Four field companies and five half companies ; 39 officers, 741 other ranks. Six signal troops : 6 officers, 174 other ranks. Five division signal companies and three brigade sections : 35 officers, 575 other ranks. Total engineers : 80 officers, 1,490 other ranks.

Twelve infantry brigades of four battalions each, and two extra-territorial units (Sydney University scouts and Melbourne University scouts) : Total, 50 battalions, 1,495 officers, 33,910 other ranks.

Australian intelligence corps : 74 officers.

Army service corps : Six companies attached to light horse brigades ; 14 other companies. Total, 80 officers, 910 other ranks.

Army medical corps : Six light horse brigade field ambulances ;

fourteen field ambulances; two companies and two half companies army medical corps; one hundred and twenty-five medical officers attached to the district staffs, forts, etc. Total, 231 officers, 1,564 other ranks.

Two army veterinary corps: 45 officers.

Total Units to be Raised Later.

Two brigades, light horse; two squadrons divisional light horse; headquarters, nine field artillery brigades; twenty-two batteries, field artillery (divisional); five batteries field artillery (light horse); five batteries field artillery (howitzer); six companies engineers (field companies); two troops engineers (signal troops); two companies engineers (signal companies); one company engineers (electric company); two companies engineers (wireless companies); headquarters, eleven infantry brigades; forty-two battalions of infantry; six companies, A. S. C. (headquarters companies); two companies, A. S. C. (light horse companies); nine companies, A. S. C.; two light-horse field ambulances, A. M. C.: Nine field ambulances, A. M. C.; nineteen companies, A. M. C.

DETAILS OF ORGANIZATION FOR YEAR 1913-14.

A Light Horse Brigade: Headquarters, including one colonel, one ordnance officer, one brigade major, three light-horse regiments, one field artillery battery, and a light-horse ammunition column, one signal troop, one light-horse brigade train, one light-horse field ambulance.

A Light Horse Regiment: Headquarters, including one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one medical officer, one veterinary officer. Machine-gun section, three squadrons. Total: 24 officers, 380 other ranks.

A Machine Gun Section: one subaltern, 18 other ranks. Two machine guns.

A Squadron of Light Horse: one major, one captain, four subalterns, 110 other ranks divided into four troops.

A Field Artillery Brigade: Headquarters, including one lieutenant colonel, one adjutant, one ordnance officer, one medical officer, one veterinary officer. Three batteries.

A Field Artillery Battery: one major, one captain, three subalterns, 115 other ranks, four guns and limbers, four ammunition wagons, with limbers.

Garrison Artillery: 15 majors, 14 captains, 33 subalterns, 13 cos. of 51 to 142 other ranks, each.

Engineers : A field company, one major, one captain, four subalterns, 114 other ranks.

A Signal Troop : One captain or subaltern, 29 other ranks.

A Divisional Signal Company : One major or captain, one captain or subaltern, four subalterns, 100 other ranks.

An Infantry Brigade : Headquarters, including one colonel, one orderly officer, one brigade major. Four battalions (4 to 8 companies each).

An Infantry Battalion : Headquarters, including one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one transport officer, one signal officer, one medical officer, one machine-gun section. Four to eight companies.

A Company of Infantry :¹ One major or captain, two subalterns, other ranks temporarily variable.

Australian Intelligence Corps : Four lieutenant-colonels, fourteen majors, fifty captains or lieutenants, six staffs ; total, 74 officers.

An Army Service Corps Company : One major, one captain, two subalterns, 75 other ranks.

A Light Horse Field Ambulance : One lieutenant-colonel, one major, two captains, 53 other ranks.

A Field Ambulance : One lieutenant-colonel, one major, four captains, 85 other ranks.

WAR ESTABLISHMENTS

The war establishment of a light-horse brigade is given in the preceding page.

A Light Horse Regiment : Headquarters, three squadrons, machine gun section ; total, 25 officers, 511 other ranks.

A Machine Gun Section for Light Horse Regiment : One subaltern, 26 other ranks.

A Squadron of Light Horse : Four troops, one major, one captain, four subalterns, 148 other ranks.

A Field Artillery Brigade : Headquarters ; three batteries each of four 18-pounder Q. F. guns, one ammunition column ; total, 26 officers, 706 other ranks.

A Field Artillery Battery and Light Horse Brigade Ammunition Column : Four 18-pounder Q. F. guns, seven officers, 155 other ranks.

A Howitzer Battery and Ammunition Column : Four 5-inch B. L. guns, one major, one captain, four subalterns, 188 other ranks.

¹ In a battalion with eight companies, the two senior company commanders, and in a battalion with six or four companies, the senior company commander, may be of the rank of major.

A Heavy Artillery Battery and Ammunition Column : Four 4-7 inch Q. F. guns, one major, one captain, four subalterns, 218 other ranks.

Engineers : A Field Company : One major, one captain, four subalterns, 200 other ranks.

Engineers (continued) : Distribution of rank and file of field company by trades : Twenty bricklayers, two plasterers, two slaters, forty carpenters, joiners, sawyers, cabinet-makers and wood-turners ; five clerks, three collar-makers or saddlers, two coopers, two draughtsmen, two electricians, four engine-drivers, eight fitters and turners, twelve masons, six painters, eight plumbers and gas-fitters, one printer, one shoemaker, fifteen whitesmiths, blacksmiths and tinsmiths ; two surveyors, four tailors, five wheelwrights, six laborers and various.

A Signal Troop : One captain or subaltern, 42 other ranks.

A Divisional Signal Company : Six officers, 157 other ranks.

A Company of Infantry : One major or captain, two subalterns, 116 other ranks.

An Infantry Battalion : Headquarters, including one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one transport officer, one signal officer, one medical officer ; eight companies ; machine-gun section ; total, 32 officers, 991 other ranks.

JUNIOR CADETS.

The training of junior cadets begins on the first of July of the year in which the cadet becomes twelve years of age, and continues for two years. Before commencing training, the boys are examined physically. Those who are reported unfit for any service whatever, and those who are unfit to undergo the whole or any part of the prescribed training, may be exempted from the training.

Training

The period of training for junior cadets is 120 days annually. The training is in subjects as follows :

- (a) Physical training. To be carried out on each school day for not less than 15 minutes. This training is progressive ; the number of exercises taught being increased from year to year.
- (b) Marching drill, elementary, comprising principally infantry squad drill.
- (c) Miniature rifle shooting. The boy is taught to load and fire the

authorized rifle, without assistance ; to know the safety rules ; and to be able to hit within a circle, six inches in diameter, three shots out of five, when firing at 25 yards range.

- (d) Swimming. At the end of the second year's Junior Cadet Training, the cadet should be able to swim a distance not less than twenty yards in deep water, including distance transversed by diving, and to know, practically, how to rescue a person from drowning.
- (e) Running exercises in organized games. Special effort is made to avoid specializing with a few and to see that all members have a share in the exercises.
- (f) First aid. Under this heading subjects as follows are taught : Physiological outlines, bandaging, fractures and their treatment, wounds, dislocations and sprains, bleeding, drowning, shock, dressing of wounds.

The training of junior cadets is supervised by the masters of schools, wherein the training is conducted in accordance with regulations, or by the members of the Administrative and Instructional staff and area officers. To assist in the training, instructors of physical training are appointed.

Evasion of Training

Provisions somewhat similar to those applicable to members of the citizen forces are in effect to prevent the evasion of training by junior cadets, and to keep employers of the cadets from causing them to avoid their military duties.

Francotte arms 23'' caliber rifles are used, or Winchester, 22'' caliber. The number of rifles issued is about ten per cent of the number of junior cadets.

Organizations such as Boy Scouts and Boys' Brigades are not included as organizations in the citizen forces, nor are their members exempt from training in the units of the citizen forces.

SENIOR CADETS.

After a boy has completed his training in the Junior Cadets, he passes into the Senior Cadets, where he is trained during the period between the 14th and 18th years of his age.

The senior cadets are organized into companies and battal-

ions. Each battalion is commanded by a major or captain, and if possible, the area officer acts as adjutant. A company of senior cadets is organized as follows: One captain, two lieutenants, one color sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, 106 privates; total 120.

In cases in which there are not sufficient cadets in a training area to form a company of at least 80 members, the senior cadets are organized as a detachment. In any case, the number in a battalion depends upon the number of senior cadets in the training area. Educational institutions with the required number of students are permitted to organize senior cadet detachments, the officers of which are either teachers in the schools, or officers appointed on recommendation of the head master, and approved by the military authorities.

The prescribed training for senior cadets is for each year as follows: 4 whole day drills, 12 half day drills, 24 night drills.

The duration of a whole-day drill is at least four hours; of a half-day drill, at least two hours; and of a night drill, at least one hour. The number and duration of the different drills may be varied, with the approval of the Brigade Major; for example, instead of night drills, detachments at schools may do all of their work during the hours of daylight. There must however, be training for at least sixty-four hours of each year.

As is the case in the citizen forces proper, the compulsory or statutory parades are increased by extra "voluntary parades". These latter are held to enable those who are backward to obtain the necessary proficiency, to assist those who are preparing for promotion, and to enable those who have missed drills to make up the deficiency.

In order to be classed as "efficient", a senior cadet who absents himself from parade by permission, must attend a similar "voluntary parade"; however, if he misses a parade because of being absent without leave, he can only make up the deficiency by attending two separate voluntary parades, each of equal or longer duration than the one missed. It is only in special cases that leaves of absence are granted.

Each year the senior cadets are classed as "efficient" or "non-efficient". If a boy is classed as "non-efficient", his

work of the year does not count, and he is required to do an extra year of training for each time that he has been classed as "non-efficient".

The officers of the senior cadets are citizen officers, and usually men of mature years. Half of the instruction of the senior cadets, however, is supposed to be given by the area officers, or by a member of the administrative and instructional staff.

The training of the senior cadets includes the following:

Physical training, squad drill without arms, and semaphore squad drill with arms, care of arms, section of drill, musketry instruction and exercises, company drill, range practise.

There is allotted to each senior cadet for range practise, field practice and matches, 150 rounds of ammunition per year.

The requirements of law with respect to the evasion of service by members of the citizen forces, and for interference by employers with such service, are the same as those hereinbefore given with respect to the members of citizen forces.

Promotion.

Noncommissioned officers and second lieutenants of senior cadets are ordinarily promoted from those, serving in the ranks of the senior cadets, who are most successful in competitive examinations. Candidates must have served two years as privates before they can be made corporals, and must have served three years before they can be made sergeants or second lieutenants. The examinations are oral and practical. For promotion to the grade of Captain or Major, the subjects of examination are:

- (a) Regimental duties, including a knowledge of the Defense Act;
- (b) Drill and field training, including care of arms, and theory of rifle fire;
- (c) Ceremonial and training of field operations;
- (d) Map reading.

When young senior cadet officers reach the age for transfer to the citizen forces, they may be permitted to continue to

serve as officers of senior cadets. Those who do not wish to so continue will be allotted to the citizen forces, and are eligible to compete for appointment to the rank of second lieutenant.

Discipline.

Similar regulations respecting the use of cigarettes, intoxicating liquor, etc., are in effect for senior cadets as hereinbefore explained for junior cadets.

Uniform and Equipment.

Uniform is issued free of cost to officers and others of the senior cadets. The articles issued are as follows:

One military shirt, khaki, woolen, one pair boots, ankle brown, one pair breeches, cord, one hat with band, numeral and strap, one pair puttees.

In addition to the articles just mentioned, senior cadet officers are furnished: one cap, forage; one khaki jacket; one pair khaki trousers.

Uniform is required to be worn at military formations, and is prohibited to be worn at any other time.

Each cadet is furnished a cadet rifle, and in addition a regulation .303 caliber rifle, is furnished in an amount not exceeding ten per cent of the strength, for each senior cadet who is a good shot. For all purposes of drill the cadet rifles are used. This cadet rifle is the Westley-Richards, a light form of Martini-Henry. It uses smokeless powder, and shoots well at short ranges.

THE STAFF.

The members of the administrative and instructional staff are used for the purposes indicated by the name. Two officers are assigned to each brigade area; one is Brigade Major, the other is his assistant. A Staff Instructor is also allotted to the brigade area. For each training area, an area officer is appointed from the citizen forces, and one staff instructor is assigned for duty with him. A staff instructor is assigned to each regimental headquarters.

The staff officer, area officers, and staff instructors, are expected to be able to give instruction in either light horse or infantry training. The brigade major acts practically as ad-

jutant of the brigade area. He is responsible for the instruction of the officers of the citizen forces, conducts schools of instruction, supervises work of area officers, etc.

It is the intention of the regulations that the staff officers and area officers shall attend to most of the details of administration; relieving the citizen forces from the burdens of such administrative duties, and thus facilitating their learning duties of a combatant nature. However, in camps of continuous training, all the citizen forces are required to do their full share of administrative work.

The Military College

The Military College was established pursuant to the advice of Lord Kitchener. It is my understanding that the school is modeled after the United States Military Academy at West Point. The object of the college is the education of candidates for commissions in all branches of the Commonwealth military forces. It is open only to those who intend to make the profession of arms their life's work. Graduates are eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant.

Vacancies are allotted to the states of the commonwealth on the basis of population, and the candidates from each state compete among themselves. The cadets pay no fees, but are fed, clothed, instructed and paid at the expense of the commonwealth. The course is for four years and includes instruction in military art, including tactics, military engineering, map reading, artillery, military law, military administration, drill, musketry, physical training, signaling, riding and driving, in addition to the subjects usually taught in colleges. Six weeks of each year are spent in camp.

Financial

The cost of the present system was originally estimated as £17 per man per year. I understand that for the year ending June 30, 1913, the cost was estimated to be about £22½ per man.

Miscellaneous

Because of the great expense which would be involved in providing drill halls for all of the units, a very large amount of

training is done out of doors. The climate is very favorable for such training. The rainfall where most of the training is done is light, and there is no snow. During my last visit to Australia, one parade was held in Melbourne in which 10,000 of the citizen forces participated, including the naval reserve, field artillery brigades, light-horse infantry brigades, army service corps, army medical corps and garrison artillery.

The following is a true copy, furnished by one of the area officers, of a letter which he had received informing him of six boys who had failed to register for service:

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF STAFF OFFICE :

Sir : I am working in a Racing Stable i am a cadet a lott of boys a glenelg and plympton who are working in racing stables have not rigist and who oughit to be drilinge monts ago there are six boys in a stable in plympton who have never rigist and who oughit to be drillinge monts ago if you send a officer round dont say you have recvd a letter about it or they might find out who write it and i might and if they should i should be nerely kiled i never liked drilinge at first but i like it now.

Yours truly Cadett

I am writing to the Staff Office because if i tell the are officer he they might find out who told and if they should I would be nerly kiled rember mums the word

At first, there was considerable opposition to the compulsory training system. When I was in Australia in 1913, the system had been in operation for a little more than two years. During that time a great deal of the opposition had ceased. The mothers and fathers found that their boys were kept off the street corners, and that their physique and general bearing were markedly improved. Employers found that the boys in training were prompt, more obedient and more respectful.